FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 APRIL 1985

4 April Middle East & South Asia Review

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio, announced that Iraq will resume shelling "all Iranian cities" within range of Iraqi rockets after 0700 GMT on 4 April and advised residents to evacuate the cities. This followed a 3 April "destructive raid" on Tehran by Iraqi planes, according to an official statement carried by the radio. An Iranian War Information Headquarters statement cited by IRNA countered by maintaining that the 3 April raid on Tehran was "unsuccessful" and by threatening "retaliation" if Iraq renewed its attacks on Iranian cities.

Sudan

AFP noted that telephone and telex links with Khartoum were still out on 4 April and all Cairo-Khartoum flights were canceled the same day, according to Beirut radio.

In a related development, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* cited by KUNA, denied having any intention of intervening to support President Ja'far Numayri. Mubarak added that Egypt will not intervene unless Sudan "becomes exposed to external danger."

Lebanon

The IDF spokesman denied that Israel is planning to transfer the prisoners who have been taken to Israel back to a new detention camp in Lebanon, affirming that they will be released "eventually" when the security situation in Lebanon warrants this, according to the Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, the Israeli evacuation is proceeding at a "highly accelerated pace" and the IDF will withdraw from "dozens" of Shi'ite villages and towns in the "very near" future, *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* disclosed.

Jordan

The AFP Paris office received a phone call from an unidentified caller claiming the "Black September" movement was behind the attack on the Jordanian Embassy in Rome on 3 April, Paris Radio Monte Carlo reported.

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Karmal Speaks at Revolutionary Council Session

LD032144 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 29 Mar 85

["Text" of opening speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at the 20 March session of the Revolutionary Council — announcer read]

[Text] Esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council: Today, the last day of the year, we have come together in the regular session of the DRA Revolutionary Council to sum up the results of the implementation of the state plan and budget for the year 1363 [ending 20 March 85] and to discuss the draft of the plan and budget for the year 1364. This concluding year was the 7th year of the victorious march of the April Revolution and the unswerving realization of fundamental transformations which lead from backwardness to social, economic, and cultural progress. In this year, the people of Afghanistan celebrated the 20th founding anniversary of the PDPA, this leading force of the society and the state. The PDPA, which now has 134,000 of the best sons of our people in its ranks, is the manifestation of the will and interests of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia and all workers and national, democratic forces, and is the consistent defender of the true interests of all the people.

In the past year, our party's links with the workers and with large masses of people were strengthened and expanded. The party's credibility among the fraternal progressive workers and democratic parties of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America was enhanced. The credibility and prestige of the DRA was enhanced and consolidated in the international arena and in the Nonaligned Movement.

The DRA, with strong determination, struggles for the peace, social progress, freedom, and independence of people who struggle against imperialist aggression. In the year 1363, fraternal relations, good understanding, and all-around cooperation between our country and the USSR, between our parties, governments, and peoples were further strengthened and became more profound. Our peoples marked the 64th anniversary of the establishment of Afghan-Soviet diplomatic relations and the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Friendship, Goodneighborliness, and Cooperation Treaty between the DRA and the USSR. The Afghan-Soviet peoples' friendship, which has successfully passed the test of time, shows to all the world the example of the new type of internationalist relations that are based on the principles of Leninism, peace, equality, and mutual respect. Our party and government consistently support all initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union for strengthening peace all over the world, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and strengthening the security of the peoples.

During the year 1363, our peace-loving and democratic state continued its active foreign policy, the aim of which is to establish friendly relations with the neighboring countries. The DRA Government once again renewed its persistent inviation to Pakistan and Iran on normalization of relations based on mutual respect to national sovereignty, good-neighborliness, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of one another, as well as prevention of armed and other hostile activities from their territories against one another. We positively assess the talks with Pakistan in Geneva through the representative of the UN secretary general. It is not our fault that until now the three previous rounds of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan have not achieved a specific agreement. But the periodical round of talks scheduled for mid-February was postponed by the Pakistani regime. We, as before, sincerely and honestly desire the political solution of problems concerning the situation around Afghanistan. We are waiting for a judicious, objective, and common sense approach on the part of Pakistan for attaining mutually accepted agreement.

It is known to all the world that the present tension around Afghanistan has been created as a result of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, its NATO allies, Chinese hegemonism, Pakistani militarism, and Iranian reactionaries. This is the seventh year of undeclared war against the DRA, which is instigated and supported by the United States and China. During these 7 years, terrorist bands who have learned terrorism, plundering, and sabotage from terrorist American, Chinese, Israeli and Pakistani instructors, have been sent to our sacred territory from Pakistan. Imperialist mercenaries are being armed with NATO and Chinese weapons, including artillery, missile launchers, and missiles. They attack state institutions, schools, hospitals, and mosques. They kill innocent inhabitants of villages, and do not show mercy to elderly people, women, and children. Bloody attacks and aggression by the enemy bands are also taking place from Iranian territory.

During 1363 our Armed Forces carried out a number of successful combat operations against the armed bands. A large number of the nests of the plunderers were destroyed.

Thousands of patriots, who have voluntarily joined the revolution defense groups, tribal and regional forces, civil and self defense detachments in residential areas, together with the Army, Sarandoy and KHAD [State Information Services], are going ahead in the heroic struggle against the counterrevolutionary bands. Despite all efforts by U.S. imperialists and their allies and servants, militarists, and reactionaries of the region to deny the gains of the April Revolution and despite their huge financial, technical, and military assistance to counterrevolutionary forces, all their adventurist actions will be doomed to defeat. The revolutionary process is continuously growing. People's power in the capital and localities is strengthening. Unity of national patriotic forces grows stronger. The social and economic situation in the country is more stable. Despite destruction by mercenary bands and damage caused to agricultural and industrial institutions, irrigation projects, electricity stations, bridges, roads, and communication lines, inflicting heavy material loss to the country, the enemies will never succeed in disrupting our economy.

The national economy grows unswervingly. In the year 1363, the total volume of Gross National Product and national income increased considerably compared to 1357 [year beginning 21 March 1978]. Land and water reform, now extended to the remote parts of the country, is being continuously realized. In the year 1363, more than 6,000 landless peasant families became land owners. Some 900 hectares of new land have been irrigated for the first time and the irrigation of 11,000 hectares, previously poorly irrigated, has been improved. Some 40 new peasantry

cooperatives have been established. During 1 year, the state bank has given more than 122 million afghani in loans to cooperatives. Compared to the previous year, peasants received increased quantities of chemical fertilizer, insecticide, improved wheat, cotton, and sugar-beet seeds from the state. Specific achievements have been gained in the industrial sector in 1363. Extraction and sale of gas, production of chemical fertilizer, and reinforced-concrete constructions have overfulfilled the plan. Production of electrical energy, cement, cotton, woolen and cotton textiles, vegetable oil, meat, bread products, and sugar have increased. Transportation vehicles have increased considerably, as well as the volume of road and air transportation. Radio-telephone network and other communication facilities are developing. The volume of state, mixed, and private retail goods as well as the volume of foreign trade has expanded and increased. Basic construction has been successfully realized in 1363. Important projects of light industries and foodstuff, transport, communication, electrical energy, and irrigation have been activated.

The popular party and government consistently pursue a policy based on enhancing people's material and cultural living standards. Residential construction has been expanded. In Kabul city alone, more than 1,300 apartments were built and have been handed over for use. More money has been spent on education, public health, and other social services compared to last year. Everywhere in the provinces, new schools and hospitals have been constructed and a large number of schools and hospitals which had been destroyed or damaged by counterrevolutionary bands have been reactivated.

In the year 1363, the number of students in general, professional, and technical schools, and students of higher education institutions, has been considerably increased. Some 376,000 people are taking literacy courses. The number of doctors and medical staff has been increased.

The year 1363 really shows positive changes in all sectors of the national economy. Our country has greatly forged ahead in enhancing the level of production forces and improving social relations. Of course, our successes in the economy are not yet great. They would have been considerably bigger if international imperialism and reaction had ceased aggression against our state and interference in our internal affairs. In that case, we would have been able to allocate huge amounts, which we now spend for defense of the country, for the development of the economy and the level of people's living standards.

However, those positive results achieved in the economy in 1363 are of great political importance. These successes have been achieved under the difficult conditions of the undeclared war as a result of the great work by the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers, provincial and city party committees, primary party organizations, trade unions, and other social organizations, workers' collectives, and selfless efforts of the working class, peasants, and all the country's workers.

All of our gains are the result of great work by our people, whose ability is being directed toward strengthening the defense and economic power of the country. People in the fields, factories, and mills toil, and with weapons in hand heroically defend the gains of the revolution, the popular government, honor, freedom, and independence of the homeland against imperialist aggressors.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of the DRA, I express sincere thanks to the working class, peasants, and all workers for their work and sacrifice; for their active support of the party policy; for their participation in strengthening popular power and realization of revolutionary transformations; for their unswerving determination to eliminate the counterrevolution, to defend our sacred territory against the attacks by imperialists and reaction of the region for the construction of new, progressive, free, and democratic Afghanistan.

The 15th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, which was held yesterday, once again approved the party policy concerning further development and strengthening of the economy, and strengthening state and work discipline. It approved enhancing the level of the responsibility of cadres in fulfilling their assigned duties, in unswerving implementation of the party and government decisions, state plans and tasks by all ministries, departments, institutions, and organizations and all leaders and staff. The plenum's resolutions state that all this work is being carried out in order to realize the fundamental tasks of the revolution, enhancing the living standards of people and achieving all-around economic, social, and cultural progress. Drafts of state plan and budget for the year 1364 [year beginning 21 March 85], which will be discussed today, are also being compiled for achieving these objectives.

Ratebzad Denies Refugee Problem, Claims Progress

PM031332 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 31 Mar 85 p 14

[Ingrid Synnemar report: "Guerrillas Crushed"]

[Text] In war-torn Afghanistan the Kabul government is now planning to try to close the country's borders with the outside world, in particular the border with Pakistan. This information was imparted by the Afghan Politburo's only woman member, Anahita Ratebzad, the country's former education minister. She is currently visiting Sweden at the invitation of the Workers' Party-Communists.

"Inside Afghanistan itself resistance has been broken completely; the guerrillas are unable to organize themselves in more than scattered minor attacks. But we still have problems; it is to prevent aggression from outside that the Politburo is now dealing with the question of the borders," said the beautiful and especially charming Anahita Ratebzad. She was shown a telegram reporting the opposite — new successes for the guerrillas — and dismissed it with a great laugh.

"The same old imperialist disinformation. Every day in Kabul I read false news like this. What can I say in response to these lies? I laugh at them. What I am saying here is true. I am speaking the truth."

She described how once according to the guerrillas she had been "murdered," and laughed heartily. But she avoided describing

how people in Kabul were reporting in the same way that guerrilla Masud had been "murdered."

If what Anahita Ratebzad is saying in Stockholm is true, why can foreign journalists not get into Afghanistan to see it with their own eyes?

"At the beginning of the revolution we let everyone who wanted to come in, but the journalists merely met the bandits and counterrevolutionaries. We were forced to be more careful. But you, dear brothers and sisters, are welcome and I will show you everything you want."

According to Anahita Ratebzad part of the imperialist disinformation is the information we in the West receive about the large refugee camps in Pakistan.

"We have no refugees in Pakistan. The so-called refugees in the camps in Pakistan are Afghans being held their against their will. Some 2.5 million of our people are nomads who move every spring from Afghanistan into Pakistan; in the fall they wander back to Afghanistan. They have done so by tradition for years but now they are being kept back in Pakistan and being called refugees."

In her attempts to convince us the constantly smiling Anahita Ratebzad began to talk about all the good things the revolution in Afghanistan has brought with it. She talked about giving people in a poor country a better life, about teaching people to tell the difference between a friend and an enemy. With grand gestures she spoke of major land reforms, of the right of women to own land, of an enlarged health care system, of the improved position of women, and of education.

"We have taught 1.5 million Afghans to read," she said confidently, despite the fact that both she and we knew that it is a lie. The Kabul regime's own statistical yearbook, Economic and Social Indicators, speaks instead of 95,000 people who have learned to read under the present regime. The war in Afghanistan has been going on for more than 5 years. one-fourth of the population are refugees. Fields, villages, whole landscapes lie deserted, bombed to pieces. The numbers of Soviet soldiers have increased the whole time and are now said to be up around 200,000 men.

"The Soviet troops will leave Afghanistan the same day we ask them to," Anahita Ratebzad claimed, "they came because we asked them; they received an invitation from the Kabul government." Despite repeated attempts, no one has yet been able to see this invitation. If you ask in Kabul it is in Moscow and if you ask in Moscow it is in Kabul.

Rebel Leader Captured in Paktia Province

LD031817 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] In line with the successful operations of the militant security forces which are being carried out to cleanse the country's villages and districts from the filth of the counterrevolution elements, recently a successful operation was mounted in the villages of the Zarmal District, Paktia Province, as a result of which a number of the sold-out rebels were crushed and 24 of the murderers, including Ala Muhammad, the ringleader belonging to the Harakat-e Eslami criminal band were captured.

A Chinese rocket launcher; 30 assorted weapons; 30 binoculars; a large quantity of ammunition and antistate papers, which are clear evidence of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of our country, were seized from them.

Zia Discusses Afghanistan, Foreign Relations

DW040933 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Interview with President Ziaul Haq on the "ZDF Magazin" program by ZDF correspondent Gerhard Loewenthal; date, place not given – recorded in English with superimposed German translation]

[Text][Zia] The situation in Afghanistan is critical. As you know, the Soviet Union's intervention with about 150,000 soldiers directly on the Pakistani border caused fear and shock, and not just in the immediate area. There is great concern not only for Pakistan, but for the entire region. For whatever reasons, the fact is that during the past 90 years, the Soviet Union has continuously expanded southward. Now they are in Afghanistan. This makes us wonder whether this will be the last territory they seize, or will they implement the legacy of Peter the Great?

[Loewenthal] Mr President, what does the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan mean to your country?

[Zia] It means two things to us. First, Afghanistan is our neighbor. Afghanistan had been a nonaligned country, and so are we. Second, it is an Islamic state. The Soviet Union is also our neighbor, and we are very much aware that we have a superpower as a neighbor. In addition to the various security considerations, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan casts heavy shadows on Pakistan because of the 3 million Afghan refugees there. This fact alone represents a very heavy burden to bear.

[Loewenthal] How heavy a burden do these 3 million refugees represents for your country?

[Zia] Before I say anything about this, Mr Loewenthal, I would like to make it clear that we are not complaining and that we extend help and support to our Afghan brothers, the refugees in our country, for humanitarian reasons without any resentment. We are simply doing our duty as neighbors, Muslims, and fellow human beings, and we provide shelter to those who have been forcibly driven from their own homes. In financial terms, this amounts to about $1 million a day of which, I must admit, nearly 50 percent comes from international institutions – from Muslim and Western countries. The other half is provided by Pakistan's own national treasury.

[Loewenthal] What can, or to be more specific, what should the West do to help Pakistan?

[Zia] From your point of view you are right in asking what the West could do. However, I feel that both the East and West should be asked about this. We are receiving political and practical support today from most freedom-loving countries. During the most recent UN debate, the resolution on Afghanistan was adopted with 119 votes. In other words, 119 UN member countries are aware of the fact that in this 20th century, a superpower has invaded an much smaller country with 150,000 soldiers so as to subjugate it. This is not acceptable. So, as far as your question is concerned, I have no further demands. We are supported by the free world, by Muslim and Western countries alike, without whose help we could have never borne this burden or taken care of the many refugees. All I expect from media people such as yourself to keep doing is to keep the Afghanistan problem in the headlines. Do not let it be forgotten and disappear to the back pages of the newspapers. As far as I am concerned, this problem is one of mankind's most serious problems today.

[Loewenthal] when you met with new party boss Gorbachev in Moscow on the occasion of Chernenko's funeral, the Soviet news agency TASS reported that he gave you a stern warning to stop the attacks from Pakistani territory, as he put it. TASS also reported that he said that continued support for anticommunist movements and for Muslim rebels fighting against the Afghan Government and against Soviet forces might seriously jeopardize the relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. What actually happened? How did you react?

[Zia] TASS is said to be the official organ of the Soviet Union, but it certainly does not always report completely truthfully. The talk I held with Mr Gorbachev was friendly. However, I must admit that Mr Gorbachev was quite frank, straightforward, and rather persistent in adhering to his accusation that Pakistan is interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. He stressed that if Pakistan continues to support insurgency, this would affect relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. This is the Soviet leadership's version. I told them that obviously those, who should have concerned themselves with history, have not adequately learned its lessons. On the other hand, I said you can never import insurgency; it is always home-made. I thought I made my point.

[Loewenthal] Does your country's foreign policy still accord priority to relations with the United States?

[Zia] Yes, definitely. I am very proud about our relations with the United States. It is one of our political objectives to maintain as good and friendly relations with the United States as we have over the past 20 years.

[Loewenthal] One last question: How do you assess Pakistan's relations with the FRG? Do you have any understanding for the Germans' desire to be reunified?

[Zia] Quite frankly and with no exaggeration I can say that I can only express my gratitude to the FRG. Our relations with the FRG are truly ideal. The economic support we have received during the pas 25 years amounts to about DM3 billion, and this is not charity. I personally, as well as the Pakistani people, will always be grateful to your country and its citizens for everything they have done to help us politically in the Afghanistan issue, morally in the United Nations, and economically in the area of helping a developing country develop itself. It has always been Pakistan's desire for your two countries to be united under one flag.

Joint Communique Issued on Jayewardene Visit

BK041237 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Pakistan and Sri Lanka have emphasized that respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs of other states is indispensable

for promotion of mutual interest, confidence, and cooperation in the region. This has been stated in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of President Jayewardene's state visit to Pakistan.

The Sri Lankan president and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq exchanged views on a wide range of subjects covering bilateral matters and regional and international issues of common interest. The talks reflected a broad identity of views. About Afghanistan, the two leaders agreed that the UN secretary general should be given every encouragement and support for a political settlement of the problem. They agreed that a permanent solution of the Kampuchean problem has to be based on the withdrawal of all foreign troops and respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the country.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq reaffirmed Pakistan's strong support for Sri Lanka's territorial integrity and sovereignty. They said that the proposal of Sri Lanka for establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean constituted an important contribution toward peace and stability. They agreed that Pakistan's proposal for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in South Asia merited earnest attention of the countries of the region.

About bilateral relations, the two presidents expressed satisfaction over the steady development in the economic, commercial, and other fields. They agreed further that a high-level delegation should visit Sri Lanka for further expansion of bilateral relations.

President Jayewardene expressed appreciation for the gift of a plot of land by the Pakistan Government for construction of a Buddhist temple in Islamabad. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq accepted an invitation to visit Sri Lanka.

At a news conference before his departure at the Karachi airport, the Sri Lankan president called upon the United Nations and Nonaligned Movement to exercise their influence to guard against interference by big powers in the internal affairs of the smaller countries. About prospects of South Asian Regional Cooperation, he expressed the hope that this would be a success and a summit conference would be held soon. It will be followed by other steps to achieve the idea of close cooperation among the countries of the region.

The Sri Lankan president was given a warm send-off when he left Karachi this morning on the conclusion of his week-long state visit to Pakistan. He was seen off at the airport by President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, sind Governor Lieutenant General Jahandad Khan, the foreign minister, senators, members of National Assembly, members of provincial assembly, diplomats, and high civil and military officials.

Spokesman Says No Change in Afghan Policy

BK031527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] An official spokesman said in Islamabad today that there has been no change in Pakistan's policy regarding the issue of Afghanistan. Pakistan will continue its efforts to find a solution to this issue in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. The spokesman said this while commenting on a report published in a London daily.

Azad Kashmir Elections To Be Held on Party Basis

BK031545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Elections in Azad Jammu and Kashmir will be held on the 15th of next month, to elect a 42-member legislative assembly. Twenty-eight members will be elected from Azad Jammu and Kashmir and 12 will be elected from Kashmir refugees living in Pakistan. Two seats will be reserved for women who will be elected by the assembly members. The Election Commission of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir will soon announce the election schedule. The Azad Jammu and Kashmir president, retired Major General Abdur Rahman, told a news conference in Muzefferabad that the elections will be free, fair and impartial.

There will be complete freedom for campaigning. However, there will be a ban on election processions. He said the elections would be held on parliamentary and party basis, but only registered political parties can contest the elections. However, persons affiliated with nonregistered parties can contest individually.

Detainees Released From Frontier Province Jails

GF031629 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Murtaza Malik]

[Text] Peshawar, March 27: All the political detenus [detainees] except six were released from the different jails of Frontier Province today. Some of the detenus had been freed earlier.

Those released this afternoon included among others Syed Munir Shah of the Tehrik-e Istiqlal, Haji Ghulam Ahmad Bilor, Arbab Saifur Rehman, Bashir Ahmad Bilor, Farid Tufan and Kamran Khan of NDP [National Democratic Party], Barrister Masood Kausar, Dr. Mahbubul Rehman, Dost Mohammad Khan and Amir Khisro Khan of the PPP [Pakistan People's Party].

Those still under detention include the Frontier's ex-Governor Naseerullah Babar of PPP, Maulana Fazalur Rehman of the JUI [Jamiattul Ulema-e Islam] Abdul Latif Afridi of the PNP [Pakistan National Party] and two students, besides another political worker. In all more than 100 political leaders and workers had been detained on the eve of the election and some of them had been freed in the second week of this month. They included Abdul Wali Khan, Begum Naseem Wali, Aftab Sherpao and Mohammad Afzal Khan.

It may be recalled that Governor Fazale Haq had told newsmen here on Monday that the bulk of the political detenus in NWFP [North-West Frontier Province] would be released very soon. He had, however, indicated that one or two might have to be kept under detention.

THE MUSLIM Comments on U.S. Aid, Presence

GF031641 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 29 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Congressional Aid Cut"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington the American Congress is likely to slash aid to Pakistan by 25 million dollars. The decision to maintain the present aid levels means that Pakistan will be getting less than what was proposed by the Reagan Administration. Additionally, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to discuss a proposed amendment on aid-cut-off to countries said to be acquiring nuclear weapons capability. However, certain countries, including Israel and Egypt, are exempted from such slashing. While such selective generosity of the United States is nothing new, it may indicate an element of pressure to Pakistan on certain issues particularly our nuclear programme. In the past too, foreign aid, particularly that from the United States, has often been used as an instrument to put pressure on other countries with a view to ensuring that they tailor their policies to conform to American objectives.

This selectivity in Congressional approach also applies to other areas of foreign policy as well. While the Congress is opposed to American convert assistance for counter revolutionaries in Nicaragua, it is very strident in its support for the Afghan mujahidin. As a result of the doubling of the American aid for the mujahidin, with Congressional approval, the U.S. role and presence in the region has substantially increased. The result is a heightening of tensions and accentuation of superpowers rivalry in a strategically vital area. Rather than slashing funds to countries like Pakistan, the American Congress would be well advised to reduce the United States presence and role in the region since this is incompatible with the aspirations for freedom of the area's people. Such a policy would also be beneficial to the American national interest in the long run since whenever a superpower comes to a region or a country in a big way, it evokes hostility and a negative reaction.

Editorial Discusses Priorities of New Government

GF031652 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 29 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Administrative Accountability"]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, in his address to the Federal Secretaries the other day underlined two important issues for their immediate attention. First, the duties and obligations of the civil administration towards the public and, second, the incidence of large-scale corruption, especially at the lower levels of the hierarchy.

Elaborating the first issue he said that a feeling for the problems of the "common man, the deprived and the underprivileged" needed to be developed. This was particularly necessary in dealing with the problems of the rural areas "where even the basic necessities of life like drinking water and primary health facilities" were not available.

The civil services had enjoyed a sort of immunity from public scrutiny for the past many years because there was no institutionalised forum available to the people to air their grievances. This vacuum was sought to be filled by the Martial Law administration, initially through the holding of public "kutcheries" [courts] and later with the appointment of a senior retired Chief Justice as the federal Ombudsman, but neither could strictly be considered as a forum of public accountability. Such accountability can only be realised through institutions having public representatives on them. With the coming into being of the national and provincial assemblies such a forum has now been provided.

The trend towards overcentralisation, over-regulation, in other words, the over-exercise of government, which encourages corruption will have not only to be halted but also reversed. That would imply decentralisation of authority and deregulation of a large number of controls.

Another duty which the civil servants were called upon to perform was in supervising the work of their juniors and keeping a strict check on corruption. In fact eradication of corruption is just another aspect of public accountability.

No doubt, the so-called "jihad" against the corrupt launched some time back, and the most stringent Martial Law measures have so far failed to dislodge this menace. But calling it a "way of life" a "lubricant of the economy", "a part of our culture" etc. will only strengthen its roots.

That the Prime Minister is not prepared to resign himself to live with such aphorisms is not only reassuring to the general public it is also a warning to all those who have so far successfully defied all laws to catch them and flouted all codes of morality preached to them.

BANGLADESH

Ershad Returns From Saudi Arabia 3 Apr

BK030957 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpts] President Ershad, now back home from Saudi Arabia, has said his talks with King Fahd on various issues have been fruitful. He was talking to newsmen at Zia International Airport this morning. He discussed various issues of the Islamic world, the Iran-Iraq war, international issues and bilateral matters in nearly 2 and 1/2 hours talks with the king.

The president said as a member of IOC Peace Committee, Bangladesh is making all possible efforts to end the Gulf war. The IOC secretary general also met him to apprise him of IOC efforts to end the war.

President Ershad said he apprised King Fahd of various development activities being carried out in Bangladesh because the king is very interested in the economic development of Bangladesh. The king has given assurance of considering Bangladesh's request for a grant of 250 million dollars.

King Fahd is expected to visit Bangladesh soon. The king will also visit the Muslim countries of Southeast Asia. The second deputy prime minister and minister for defense and civil aviation, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, will also visit Bangladesh later this year.

INDIA

Ministers Meet With Mauritius' Jugnauth 3 Apr

BK031617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, met the visiting prime minister of Mauritius, Mr Ancerood Jugnauth, in New Delhi today. Bilateral matters and international issues figures in their talks. Mr Khan apprised him of India's initiative in defusing international tension.

Earlier, Mr Jugnauth called on the vice president, Mr Venkataraman. The chairman of the Policy Planning Committee in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr G. Parthasarathy, met him later. The president hosted a lunch in honor of the dignitary.

Defense Minister Rao Concludes Moscow Visit

BK040947 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The defense minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, today left Moscow for home after a 6-day official visit to the Soviet Union. He was seen off at the airport by his Soviet counterpart, Mr Sergey Sokolov, and other senior officials.

Speaking at Moscow last night, Mr Rao described his visit as very useful. He said the Indo-Soviet defense talks during his visit completed the unfinished negotiation which was started by his predecessor, Mr S.B. Chavan, in October last. During his stay Mr Rao visited several Soviet military installations including the Leningrad Naval Academy.

Cabinet Subcommittee Meets With Punjab Groups

BK031613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] In Chandigarh today, the Cabinet subcommittee on Punjab met the representatives of over 25 political and other organizations, including 200 individuals from different walks of life. Some of them submitted memorandums also. Among the political parties whose representatives met the committee are the Congress-I, Janata Party, CPI, CPI-M, and Akali Dal-Tara Singh group. Some Haryana leaders also met the committee to put forward their views.

In the absence of the defense minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, who is away to Moscow, the two other members — the home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, and the education minister, Mr K.C. Pant — visited Chandigarh. Talking to newsmen in the evening, Mr Chavan and Pant said that the committee is visiting some parts of Punjab on the 7th and 8th of this month. They said the committee is very anxious to find an early solution. No limit has been fixed since it depends on the response of other parties involved in the issue.

In reply to a question, they said they were not aware of the reason of boycott by the Akali leaders, but in view of the number of initiatives taken by the center recently it can be hoped that Akali leaders will reconsider their decision and response favorably. They expressed the hope that a solution will be found within the framework of the Constitution.

Replying to another question about the release of arrested Akali leaders, the home minister said the process of consultation on the issue was still going on and a decision will be taken when the process is over. Regarding holding of judicial inquiry into some violent incidents following Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination, Mr Chavan said there is possibility that such an inquiry may again vitiate the atmosphere and reopen the healing wounds. At the same time, Mr Chavan said, this step cannot be ruled out if it forms a part of package deal. However, the home minister said about 2,000 persons have been arrested in connection with violent incidents and the police commissioner is already holding a thorough inquiry. Referring to some recent incidents in Punjab and Chandigarh, Mr Chavan said it has been observed that whenever a process to solve the Punjab problem is initiated some vested interests resort to violence in a bid to torpedo the effort.

The Bhartiya Janata Party president, Mr Atal Behari Jajpayee, has asked the Akali leaders to boldly condemn violence and extremism, as these would harm the cause of peace. He said in Amritsar today that the government should deal firmly with extremists and find out a political solution to the Punjab tangle. Mr Vajpayee also expressed regrets at the provocative speeches by Sant Longowal supporting the extremists and hijackers.

NEPAL

Bhandari Delivers Gandhi Message to King Birendra

BK030539 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, today discussed with the Nepalese prime minister, Mr Lokendra Bahadur Chand, the possibilities of Indian participation in the industrialization of Nepal and the question of avoidance of double taxation between the two countries.

Mr Romesh Bhandhari carlier had an audience with King Birendra at the Royal Palace in Katmandu. He handed over a personal message from the prime minister to the Nepalese monarch. King Birendra has accepted an invitation of Mr Rajiv Gandhi to visit India.

SRI LANKA

Students in Jaffna Protest 'Terrorist' Thefts

BK031049 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Hundreds of Sri Lankan students demonstrated in the Northern Provincial capital of Jaffna yesterday to protest against terrorist activities. About 900 students took part in the march carrying placards and shouting slogans to condemn a robbery at their school by terrorists.

Terrorists stole valuable equipment, including typewriters, from the (Vadistavara) school in Jaffna 2 days ago.

The demonstration was the first protest in Jaffna against the terrorists, who claim local support for thier attacks on the security forces.

Delhi: 9 Policemen Killed in Land Mine Blast

BK040326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] In Sri Lanka, nine policemen were killed when a landmine exploded under their jeep in the Eastern Province yesterday.

The Sri Lankan Defense Ministry said in Colombo that the policemen were returning after a raid on a Tamil militants' camp.

It also said that the militants ambushed another police jeep, injuring 10 policemen.

Khomeyni: War To Continue 'Until the Very End'

LD0041457 Tehran IRNA in English 1447 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 4, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni said the Muslim people of Iran who prayed for martyrdom for the cause of Islam could not be intimidated with missile attacks and once again emphasised Iran's determination to continue the war "until the very end."

"Our belief is that these individuals (Iraqi rulers) are fighting Islam, and based on this belief we must struggle with them until the very end because Islam has determined such a duty for us," the imam said.

"We have no other choice but to rise and struggle against him (Saddam Husayn) and we are and will follow this until the very end and we will not listen to nonsense uttered by the deviated..."

The leader of the Islamic Revolution was speaking Thursday on the birth anniversary of Imam 'Ali, to a gathering of ulema from Qom and a group of combatants from the Armed Forces.

"You (Iraq) are trying to frighten that person, who is saying 'I want martyrdom', with death and with missiles? You are trying to frighten that person with war, who stands after a missile is hit and says 'War, war till victory'?

"This is a condition God has brought about, and something which God has brought about cannot be confronted with," Imam Khomeyni said.

Iraq carried out a missile attack on the western Iranian city of Bakhtaran (formerly Kermanshah) today, martyring more than 25 people and injuring over 70. The attack came hours after Iran said it had halted attacks on Iraqi cities for the past two days and warned of firm retaliation if Iraqi attacks were renewed.

Imam Khomeyni said the Islamic Republic saw the war not as a war between Iran and Iraq but one between Islam and kufr (blasphemy).

But in reply to criticism that Iran was fighting Muslims, he said Saddam Husayn could not be considered a better Muslim than those Imam 'Ali fought with during his rule.

He said Imam 'Ali fought three wars during his rule, with former companions of Prophet Mohammad and staunch Muslims. Imam 'Ali fought the wars "in order to carry our God's command for the protection of the foundation of Islam."

"The day when the foundation of Islam as a religion depends on war with those who talk of Islam or are true Muslims, then Muslims must pull their swords and war with them," Imam Khomeyni said.

"They (Imam 'Ali's enemies) wanted to turn Islam to the same things that existed during the Jahiliya (ignorance before the revelation of Islam), but under the cover of Islam.

"What was the responsibility of Amir al-Mo'minin (Imam 'Ali) at this time. What is not what he did? [sentence as received]

"We believe that Saddam wants to turn Islam into kufr and infidelity. We believe that America has become frightened of Islam and wants to destroy Islam, as it has even stated explicitly...

"The ulema of Islam in Iran and the great ulema of Iran, they all accept this issue (fighting with Iraq), so do the faithful...

"And on the other hand, if God forbid, America becomes victorious in this war and makes Saddam the victor, Islam will be slapped in the face in such a way that it will not be able to raise itself for a long time.

"When we are in such a situation...it is necessary and Islamically obligatory that we defend Islam.

"And in addition to all these, the issue is not that we are launching a war, (but) that we are defending. It is necessary that we defend ourselves from that person who has attacked us and done so much destruction in our country...

"We say clearly that we do not intend to attack a country at all. We are defending ourselves and all the propaganda are against us.

"This is because the issue is that of Islam and kufr, not the issue of Iran and Iraq. The issue is that they are seeing bad things from Islam. Islam will not let them get their illegitimate interests...and they are rising against Islam or are forcing uprisings against Islam.

"But they must know that a country in such a condition, a country where the spiritual condition of its Muslims, its youth, its elders and its children is as it is, they cannot fight this country."

Further Retaliation if Iraq Attacks Cities

LD0040630 Tehran IRNA in English 0626 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 4, IRNA — The Islamic Republic has stopped attacks on Iraqi cities in the past two days but warned of further retaliation if Iraq carried out its latest threat against Iranian cities.

In a statement issued today, the War Information Hqs said the halt in Iranian attacks followed a "considerable reduction" in Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities.

"With a complete sense of strength, the Islamic Iran has stopped attacks on Iraqi border cities and this decision has been observed in the past two days," it said. But the statement added that the Islamic forces would retaliate renewed attacks on Iranian cities and would not let Iraq achieve "the slightest gain" from such attacks.

Iraqi planes launched an unsuccessful air raid against Tehran and violated Iranian airspace in other cities on Wednesday and the Baghdad regime has threatened more attacks on residential areas in Iran.

"The Baghdad regime intends to continue attacks on cities and residential areas by exploiting the silence of the international

organisations and the full backing of America and the Arab reaction.

"It still intends to create and spread tension in order to save itself," the WIH statement said.

"The Islamic Republic once again declares that it would firmly reply any Iraqi attacks on cities and residential areas in Iran and would recognise the Iraqi regime responsible for any destruction caused in Iraqi cities."

Iraq Stages Missile Attack on Bakhtaran

LD041103 Tehran IRNA in English 1059 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 4, IRNA — A residential area of Bakhtaran (formerly Kermanshah) was missile attacked by Iraq today hours after Iran said it had stopped attacks on Iraqi cities. Twenty five people were martyred and more than 70 were injured in the attack which occurred at 11:40 am (08:10 GMT). The Islamic Republic announced it had halted attacks on Iraqi cities in the past two days but warned it would reciprocate further Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities.

"The Islamic Republic once again declares that it would firmly reply any Iraqi attacks on cities...in Iran and would recognize the Iraqi regime responsible for any destruction caused in Iraqi cities," a War Information Hqs statement warned today.

Iraqi Missiles Hit Hamadan

LD041527 Tehran IRNA in English 1521 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 4, IRNA — Missiles hit residential areas of Hamadan and Iraq followed up its missile attack on Bakhtaran with an air attack against the city this afternoon. Hamadan was hit by two missiles at 1:44 pm (10:14 GMT). So far the bodies of 11 people have been recovered from the debris and scores of others have been injured. A number of buildings have been damaged to various extent.

Iraq bombed Bakhtaran in an aerial attack at 2:06 pm (10:37 GMT), a couple of hours after hitting the city with a missile. The attack has caused some casualties.

Hamadan and Bakhtaran are located 336 kms and 525 kms west of Tehran, respectively.

Joint Staff Command on Battlefield Successes

LD031742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] According to the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday, several enemy troop bunkers and weapon emplacements were destroyed, thanks to the fire of our forces in the region on the opposite side of Piranshahr. Iraqi logistic and transport movements and engineering activies in the Chuman-Mostafa and Mandali regions came under the fire of the warriors of Islam, which either halted or curtailed their activities and movements. Our combatants observed an enemy patrol unit in the Chazzabeh sector and by opening fire crushed the operations of the enemy patrol unit and forced them to flee.

Yesterday, the exchange of fire was more intense in Nahr-Anbar, Kushk, and Zayd regions. Thanks to the retaliatory fire of our gendarmerie warriors in the Arvand River sector, the enemy's heavy-weapons emplacements were pounded, their fire was silenced, and the engineering activities of the Iraqi forces were halted. In the course of this fire exchange, more than 10 heavy weapon emplacements and observation posts of the enemy were destroyed and a number of its troops were annihilated.

Official Denies Links to Kidnappings in Lebanon

LD031736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] In connection with the recent American threats that if any of the Americans who have been taken hostage in Lebanon are harmed Iran will suffer the consequences — and there has been a great deal of propaganda on this issue by the American mass media and some American officials — a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the repetition of the allegation by American officials about some connection between the Lebanese events and the Islamic Republic of Iran demonstrates that America is very frightened of the awareness of world public opinion about the roots and reasons for the defeat of its policies in Lebanon due to its unconditional support for Israel's aggression and crimes which has led to the reaction of the Muslim people of Lebanon. In resorting to such misleading propaganda, America accuses Iran and other countries who are opposed to its aggressive policies of having a role in the affairs of Lebanon and other parts of the world.

Denying any Iranian involvement in these allegations, the Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized: As high-ranking officials have repeatedly announced, the Islamic Republic of Iran is against any kind of terrorism, and believes that the true source of terrorism is America and its polices of supporting the Zionist regime and confronting nations who are fighting to get rid of the aggression and to free their land of Zionist occupation.

He added that America's recent threats are only excuses for greater crimes in Lebanon and for paving the way for the creation of crisis in the Persian Gulf which, like earlier American policies, are doomed to failure and which will be confronted with a tough response from the struggling nations of the world, including the Muslim Iranian nation.

Tehran Blast Kills Man 'Preparing' Explosives

LD041105 Tehran IRNA in English 1057 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 4, IRNA — A strong explosion in central Tehran killed one man and injured five others in a building in central Tehran early Thursday. The explosion at 3 am took place in South Kheradmand Street at the top floor of a four story building which caused a fire and badly damaged the building. Fire fighters extinguished the fire in 30 minutes. Windows were also blown out by the sound of the blast in a 100 meter radius.

A public relations official at the Central Hqs of the Islamic Revolution's Committee said the man killed in the explosion was possibly preparing explosive material. The identity of the man has not been discovered, the official said.

Soviet Union, Pakistan Note Nation's Anniversary

LD032023 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Pakistani president, in separate messages sent to Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, congratulated our country's president on the occasion of 1 April, the anniversary of the foundation of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Similarly, the USSR Council of Ministers, in a telegram of congratulations sent to Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, congratulated our country's prime minister on the anniversary of the inception of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ceremony Marks Reopening of Kordestan Highway

LD031426 Tehran IRNA in English 1345 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Sanandaj, Kordestan Pr., April 3, IRNA — A strategic highway in Kordestan Province has been declared open to 24-hour traffic with the restoration of security in the area after five years of rebel activity. The Sanandaj-Kamyaran highway was declared open to 24-hour traffic in a ceremony attended by local officials Monday evening [1 April].

A message from the Hazeh Seyyed-o Shohada Hqs, the Joint Operational Command of the Army and the Islamic Revolution's Guards, was read at the ceremony which said the opening of roads in Kordestan had been achieved by the unabated struggle against anti-revolutionaries.

The message called on those who had fallen into the trap of armed rebellion, to surrender to the Islamic forces.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, local officials, including the chief of the gendarmerie force in Kordestan, Col. Bahrampour, drove in a convoy from Sanandaj to Kamyaran and back.

In related news, in Sardasht, West Azarbayjan Province, the governor general, Sheykh-Attar, condemned the silence of anti-revolutionary groups towards Iraq's bombing of civilians in Iran.

The governor and his senior staff visited military bases in the town and spoke to the combatants.

Iraqi Alliances in Gulf War Examined

GF032005 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Apr 85

[From the "Behind the News" program]

[Excerpts] The war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran and its recent developments still remain a subject of first priority for international attention, including the current regional activities.

It can be said that the most prominent phenomenon currently taking place within the framework of the war is represented in the coordination between the Iraqi regime's allies. This coordination has been primarily concentrated on information and political moves, aimed at pressurizing the Islamic Republic and persuading it to accept a ceasefire and surrender its just conditions for ending the war. The ruling regime in Iraq has been striving to achieve this goal since the events of the tyrannical war aimed against the Islamic Revolution in Iran began to backfire and become a burden for this sycophantic regime.

Most observers agree that the coordination between the Iraqi regime and the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes has not been limited only to the war. In fact, it has become a complete political alliance on every issue concerning the region, especially the conflict with the Zionist entity. Political analysts support this view by pointing out the open backing that the Iraqi rulers gave to the Jordanian king's recent political move and their marked eagerness for improving relations with the Egyptian regime and adopting the idea of its return to what is called the Arab ranks. They have also referred to the extensive relations that have been strengthening between the Iraqi rulers and the Western camp in general and the United States and France in particular.

All these issues were directly poured into the new alliance channel headed by the regimes in Baghdad, Amman, and Cairo. This fact received great attention from the Zionist entity which found itself directly involved in the subject of the aforementioned political alliance. The continuation of this type of alliance among these regimes is in the Zionist entity's favor. The Egyptian regime is bound with it to the Camp David accords and completely recognizes what is called the state of Israel. The Jordanian regime has adopted UN Resolutions 242 and 433 which contain recognition of the Zionist entity. The Baghdad regime, which has become the third side in the political alliance with Jordan and Egypt, will undoubtedly not object to these points.

This alliance has been based, among other things, on the adoption of the idea of recognizing the Zionist entity and establishing direct relations with it. In light of these facts, all political observers who have viewed the events thus have not been at all surprised by the recent statements of pillars of the Zionist entity on the existence of economic relations with the Baghdad regime. This result concurs with the logical and objective chain of events.

Nation's Role in Spreading 'Word of Justice' Viewed

GF040900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Apr 85

[From the "Behind the News" program]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters, in dealing with a brutal regime, such as Saddam's — and in an atmosphere of media blackout, as is prevailing in today's world in which the infidel media excels at the art of adorning lies and misleading people — the Islamic Republic has had to make its way within such a bitter reality in which others understand only the language of force and do not speak the truth unless their truthfulness comes from a position of strength. In such circumstances and events, the Islamic Republic has played its role in bearing its responsibility for

spreading the word of justice to the world and in uncovering the truth through the word of justice and through the logic of power and the power of logic. Even the arrogants have acquiesced and the news agencies hostile to Islam have remained silent before a new factor which imposes itself with power and adequacy that cannot be ignored.

Recent events have proved the credibility of this force. At a time when the information media were good at pressuring the Islamic Republic and its great people who were entering a new phase in the hostile war, Saddam, in order to conceal his defeats and disappointments, resorted to attacking peaceful Islamic towns without paying the least attention to the laws of nature and the legislations of heaven. Thus, the Islamic Republic was forced to reply in kind to the aggression, after it extended its forewarnings and showed to God, history, and all the leaders in the world that it did not desire to enter into such encounters and that it did not want to be a party to such violations of human sanity.

However, the world was led to believe that the Islamic Republic's outcry and its hesitation to reply in the same manner were due to its weakness and lack of capabilities. World information media reported details and analyses as they liked - unfounded details and analyses that were only for their self-satisfaction, particularly when the Ba'thist aggression against the Iranian towns caused the deaths of no less than 5,000 innocent sons of Islam.

The flight of foreigners from Baghdad and the disruption to the people are proof enough of the horrific disaster that has been inflicted of the tyrants - punishment for thinking that the destruction of houses on the heads of innocent people would go unpunished.

The Islamic Republic, while realizing the seriousness of the situation confronting the Ba'thist regime, and while seeing that the apostles of death and destruction have surrounded the throne of the pharaoh and that the missiles of Islam have shaken the thrones of the criminals, and as an affirmation to the sons of the Iraqi people of the fraternal bond that links us to them, announces its total and immediate readiness to stop the artillery shellings and missile attacks on Iraqi towns, so long as the Iraqi evildoers stop their crimes against our towns and villages. We will watch them carefully. Production in Iranian missile factories continues. Let those who do not believe try their luck and continue in their foolishness until, God willing, very soon they will kneel down with humiliation.